

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

NO. 37.



The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons' Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines, is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

It is the King of Liver Medicines, is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are going to build a house, you will do well to call on me for plans. I have a force of skilled workmen who have been successful for years, who know how to do good work and at a cheap price. I will build for you on the day; furnish material or you can do it. Come and see me. Will be glad to give you figures. Thanks for past patronage. Yours &c. W. W. HURFON, Graham, N. C.



SUFFOLK

Collegiate and Military Institute, Suffolk, Va.

English, Scientific, Mathematical and Classical courses, with special Business Department. If you have a son you desire to educate drop a postal for Catalogue. Address: P. J. KERNODLE, A. M., July 18-19, Principal.

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We are now prepared to make a wonderfully liberal offer to all who pay in advance for THE ALAMANCE GLEANER. WOMAN'S WORK is a highly and interesting magazine, devoted to all the most useful and published. It is published monthly and contains every department. It is published at a low price. It is a most interesting and useful work. It is a most interesting and useful work. It is a most interesting and useful work. It is a most interesting and useful work.

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JACOB A. LONG, Attorney at Law, GRAHAM, N. C. May 17, 188.

J. D. KERNODLE, Attorney at Law, GRAHAM, N. C.

Practices in the Superior Federal Court will faithfully and promptly attend all cases entrusted to him.

WM. E. BYNUM, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practices regularly in the courts of all Alabama counties. Aug. 2, 1894

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr., DENTIST, BURLINGTON, N. C.

Good sets of teeth at \$10 per set. Office on Main St. over L. N. Walker & Co.'s Store.

HARRISON PANIC.

HE MAKES WAY WITH THE CLEVELAND SURPLUS.

CHANGES THE FORM OF A DEBT STATEMENT TO SHOW A BALANCE.

Bankrupts the Treasury and Brings on the Panic.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

Out of His Own Mouth He is Condemned.

Ex-President Harrison recently delivered a speech in Mr. Wilson's district in which he said: "If you have felt the effects of the depression; if you think more of those effects and prefer not to lead the country through the slough of despondency, show it by defeating Wilson."

The country was in the "slough of despondency" before Mr. Harrison left the White House. Who steered it into the "slough?" Who fondered the ship of state by running it into the quagmire? Be pertinent and important questions for discussion in the present campaign.

TAMPERS WITH DEBT STATEMENT.

That President Harrison was an incompetent or reckless pilot, to use very mild terms, will clearly appear from an examination of the records of the Treasury Department which his subordinates made. He must stand by these records, and they show that he was responsible for the financial panic. It was a Harrison panic, deliberately brought upon the country. Every month the Treasury issues a debt statement. The form of this statement was deliberately changed three times while he was President, for what purpose will be discussed later.

A THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLION SURPLUS.

By a comparison of the debt statement issued March 1, 1889, with the one issued March 1, 1893, it will appear that the same items which are included in the available cash in the Treasury March 1, 1893, when added together in the statement of March 1, 1889, shows that Cleveland turned over to Harrison the fabulous surplus of available funds of three hundred and thirty million three hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty cents (\$330,348,916.12). In addition to this enormous sum there was nearly four hundred million dollars in the Treasury on March 1, 1889, which was held to pay gold, silver and currency certificates then out-tand, the total amount of cash in the Treasury being \$728,666,555.56.

When Harrison surrendered to Cleveland, March 4, 1893, the same items which made up the three hundred and thirty millions available cash on March 1, 1889, amounted to only one hundred and sixty two millions four hundred and ninety three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$162,493,092.68). The sacred one hundred million of gold reserve is counted in both amounts.

SQUANDERED BY HARRISON.

It will thus be seen that Harrison turned over to Cleveland in 1893 \$167,854,995.24 less of available funds than he received of Cleveland in '89. A large part of the surplus had vanished. In 1887 Cleveland saw that the enormous accumulation of surplus was a menace to business and the result of unjust tariff taxation. He proposed to stop unjust and oppressive tariff taxation, but Republican Senate objected, and the surplus continued to grow in enormous amounts.

The ship of state, with its rich cargo, accumulated by grinding tariff taxation and the economy of Cleveland's first administration, passed to the control of Pilot Harrison and commenced its voyage. Reason-encouraged pirates, and before the cruise ended it was in the mud, quagmire, or "slough," as Harrison terms it. It is interesting to examine the log-book entries who attacked the rich treasure while Harrison was at the helm.

THE BONDHOLDERS' GRAB.

First came the bondholders, those favorites of the Republican party. During the first seven months of Harrison's administration \$60,554,526 was expended in the purchase of bonds at a premium. See Window's report for 1890, page 27.

But this did not satisfy the bondholders, or Harrison, and the raid on the surplus was continued through 1890 and 1891, when it ceased only because there was no more surplus. During three fiscal years—1889-'90-'91—the enormous sum of \$47,997,807.78 was paid to the bondholders as pre-

mium on bonds purchased. See recent publication of coinage laws by the Senate, page 313.

A FIFTY FOUR MILLION TRUST-FUND LOOTED.

The ship in 1890 would have run into the "slough" if John Sherman had not come to the rescue with his "make-shift" silver law, which provided that the trust fund for the redemption of the national bank notes should be turned in to the available cash in the Treasury, and July 1, 1890, \$54,338,475.75 of this fund was transferred to the available cash. Thus Harrison was enabled to continue the purchase of bonds at a premium. But the monthly debt statements began to show a depleted Treasury, and in order to make a better showing of paper resort to juggling with the statements commenced. Treasurer Neeker, Harrison's special friend from Indiana, in his report for 1890, page 7, says: "Since June, 1890, the form of the published monthly statement of assets and liabilities has been twice revised." On page 9 he says it was "recast." Why it was "recast" and "recast" is plain: If the old form had been continued it would have shown that there was not a dollar of available cash in the Treasury. But this was not the last time it was "recast" or "breast," as will appear further on.

Ex-President Harrison in his speech said that "delicacy forbids me to say much of the last administration," but for his subordinates he says "that there was an attempt to act for the best interests of all the people." It was a very feeble "attempt."

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

Was it "for the best interests of all the people" that the public debt statement should be three times "revised" and "recast"? That \$30,105,132.25 derived from profits on coinage during the fiscal years 1889 to 1891 should be used to buy bonds at a premium, paying as high as \$128 for them, and at a time when the treasury was on the verge of bankruptcy? and was it "for the best interests of all the people" that \$47,997,807.78, collected from "all the people," should be paid out to the few favored bondholders as a premium on their bonds? The enormous surplus turned over by Cleveland, the bank re-

debt on trust fund transferred to the available cash and the profits on coinage furnished a rich harvest to the bondholders. The taxes levied on the people by the tariff laws continued to replenish the depleted Treasury. The protected manufacturers were to some part the plunder under the Harrison administration. The McKinley bill was passed in October 1890, and the receipts from customs fell from \$219,552,205.25 in 1891 to \$177,453,984.15 in 1892. This had its effect on the cash balance, and with the "billion dollar Congress, created conglomeration in the Treasury. Another juggle with the debt statement must be made. "Again it was 'revised' or 'recast,' or it would not show a dime of 'available cash' in the Treasury. The statement for June 1, 1891, gave the net cash balance at \$83,842,860.86. This "looked like bankruptcy, and July 1, 1891, the statement was "revised" or "recast." Prior to this date the nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars appeared on the statement as unavailable funds. The nickels and dimes are now counted out and made to do duty as available cash, and thus help swell the available cash balance. By this transfer the available cash balance was increased to \$63,508,808.83. This report to nickels, dimes, &c., was a humiliating act for the Harrison administration, and properly designated it as the Dime Administration.

CAPITAL ALARMED.

But business men were not to be fooled by making available funds out of nickels and dimes. Capital became alarmed and the gold stream started across the ocean. Under Harrison the excess of exports of gold over imports was \$167,889,878, while under Cleveland's first administration the imports largely exceeded the exports. In the meantime the McKinley act with its vicious provision for paying drawbacks makes another drain on the Treasury, \$8,614,439.14 being the amount repaid importers in 1891 and 1892. See Secretary's report of 1892, page 23.

HARRISON'S BANKRUPT TREASURY.

From July 1, 1891, until the close of Harrison's administration the Treasury was financially bankrupt. The fact statement issued March 1, 1893, by Charles Feltz, Secretary of the Treasury, places the net cash balance at \$24,128,657.88. The same statement shows that of this amount \$11,497,829.78 was nickels, dimes, &c. Harrison started with hundreds of millions and closed with dimes. Verily, he had run the ship into deep mud or a morass or a quagmire or, as he terms it, a "slough."

PREPARES TO ISSUE BONDS.

He knew, as did his Secretary of the Treasury, that the government was bankrupt. The latter gave orders to prepare for the issue of bonds; the plates were prepared, but the man who had inherited hundreds of millions and was

reduced to dimes haughtily announced that there should be no increase of the national debt while he was President." He preferred to turn the Treasury over in its bankrupt condition and force Cleveland to issue bonds.

LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR A PANIC.

Before the close of his administration the ruinous effects of his "make-shift" silver-purchasing law, with the bankrupt condition of the Treasury, lost the confidence of the world and millions of our securities were returned. The foundation of the panic had been laid wide and deep, and then the very men (General Harrison being the most prominent) who had laid them commenced their screw work and have kept it up to this day. This may be a treasonable act; but if it is the country should pay to be delivered from it. Above every soap house should be erected the sign, "Harrison Soap House."

CHARLES RESTORES CONFIDENCE.

Never in the history of the government has a Secretary of the Treasury such a task as fell to the lot of the present Secretary. He was called to protect the credit of a government with a bankrupt Treasury. He was equal to the task, and confidence has been restored. The outward gold stream has ceased, and will soon flow in instead of out.

1. Cleveland turned over to Harrison \$330,348,916.12

Harrison turned over to Cleveland, 162,493,920.78

Difference, \$167,854,995.34

But this amount included the gold reserve, \$100,000,000, which Harrison considered sacred, and the agency accounts, so that Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, in the last debt statement he issued, put down the net cash balance in the Treasury at \$24,128,087.88, and of this \$11,497,829.78 were nickels, dimes, &c.

2. Harrison began the purchase of bonds immediately after his inauguration, and the first seven months paid out \$66,951,590.

3. In three years Harrison paid the bondholders \$47,997,807.78 premium on bonds.

4. "Revised" or "recast" the debt statement three times so it would show a balance in the Treasury.

5. Transferred a trust fund of \$51,388,475.75 into the available cash.

6. Had the benefit of profit on coinage amounting to \$30,105,132.25.

7. Signed the McKinley act, which reduced the receipts from customs in one year \$42,069,241.10.

8. In two years under the McKinley law the sum of \$8,614,439.14 was refunded to importers as drawback.

9. The purchase of bonds, the billion dollar Congress, drawbacks and general extravagance bankrupted the Treasury.

10. This, with the misdeeds of the makeshift silver-purchasing law, alarmed capital, brought our securities home and sent a gold stream across the ocean in volume \$167,889,878.

11. Preparations to issue bonds made by Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury.

12. Harrison Panic and Soap House.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitter has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give it a remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitter cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at T. A. Albrigg's Drug Store.

PURVES ON UNION.

Lexington Dispatch.
D. M. Purves was the Republican candidate for governor in 1892. Now he is a "non-partisan" candidate for supreme court in 1894. As late as the 7th of April, 1894, he was somewhat of a partisan, and, as such, opposed fusion with the Populists. On the day before went out, Judge Furche wrote a letter to the Winston-Salem, in response to a request from this editor, and gave expression of his views on the subject in language that is rather strong for one who is now posing before the public as a "non-partisan" judicial candidate. In order to do his honor justice in the matter, and to let his Populist supporters know what he thinks of them as allies of the Republican party, we quote a few passages from his letter:

"I do not believe that the combination can be done on the ground of the so-called 'fusion' of the Democratic and Populist parties in the contest and result of the election. I know this policy of fusion was attempted in the past two years ago without benefit. Judge Pool and other Republican candidates for congress withdrew in the interest of the Populist candidate. Also other Republican candidates withdrew in the interest of the Populist candidate for the Legislature with the understanding that the two parties would make common cause against Democracy. And we have the result: Democracy carried every thing. "Republican fusion" is a name, and it is founded upon well established and well defined theories and principles, which I believe should control the political policy of this country. Most of these, and national policy, are to be found in the revenue and protection to American industry, a sound and stable currency, based on both gold and silver, and of sufficient volume to transact the business of the government without depression of prices, but opposed to the free and unlimited issue of silver into dollars of an inferior value. In national politics as I understand it, the Populist party are opposed to a protective tariff, in favor of free coinage of silver; its present depreciated rate, for government ownership of railroads, for sub-treasury and bond issue war-house and other things the Republican party has never declared for. And, there being these radical differences between the Republican and Populist parties, it is not surprising that they do not really unite in support of candidates of the opposite party; and in my opinion, any man who relies on a fall vote of the Populist in support of a Republican or a fall vote of the Republican party in support of a Populist candidate, will be very much disappointed in the result. "The Republican party cannot be transferred by assumed leaders from one party to another, like cattle from one field to another."

SUGAR.

Has the Tariff Increased the Price?

Official records of the wholesale price of Granulated Sugar in Philadelphia disprove the assertion that it has been increased by the tariff. The comparison of prices is from the date of the operation of the McKinley bill to the present time, under both measures.

The wholesale price of Granulated (Refined) sugar compared for month of September during last four years:

1891, Sept. 1st, 43-16 cts.	1892, Sept. 15th, 42-16 cts.
1893, " " " 42-16 cts.	1894, " " " 42-16 cts.
1891, Oct. " 41-19 "	1892, Oct. 9th, 42-16 "

All quotations prior to June 29th, 1892, are the refiners' prices. All after that date are the refiners' card prices, and by agreement wholesale grocers are allowed a rebate from 1/4 to 3/16 of a cent, generally 3/16 of a cent. This rebate the actual selling price is 5 cents below the retail price formed by adding 1/4 to 1 cent, according to distance from point of distribution.

MCKINLEY BILL WENT INTO OPERATION OCTOBER, 1890.

In 1890 from October to December, inclusive, the lowest price was 6 cents, December 15; the highest, 6 1/16-16 cents, Oct. 15th.

In 1891 the lowest was 4 cents, Dec. 15th; the highest, 6 1/8 cents, March 1st.

In 1892 the lowest was 4 cents, Jan. 15th, Feb. and Mar. 1st; the highest, 5 3/16-16 cents, Sept. 15th and Oct. 1st.

In 1893 the lowest was 4 1/2 cents, Dec. 1st; the highest 5 9/16 cents, Jan. 15th and July 1st.

In 1894 the lowest was 4 cents, Jan. 1st and June 1st; the highest 5 cents, September 1st and 15th (new law went into operation August 28th). Oct. 1st 4 11/16 cts., Oct. 9th 4 1/2 cents.

Official figures show the wholesale price of granulated sugar has not been increased, and yet how different is the effect of the two laws in the revenue received by the government and turned into the treasury from this source:

Under present law \$43,000,000.

Under McKinley law 00,000,000.

McKinley gave to the trusts free raw sugar and a prohibitory duty in favor of their product of refined sugar. The present law gives to the Treasury a large revenue, enabling Congress to reduce the price on other necessities of life and cut down the profits of the trusts over 50 per cent.

A freight train with its loaded cars on the Asheville and Spartanburg road ran away down a heavy grade on the same mountain Tuesday morning. The engine jumped the tracks and the entire train was piled in a heap in a deep cut. The engineer, fireman, brakeman and a man stealing a ride were killed.

OUR NEW CUT THIS OUT!

SWEEPERETTE

MADE IN FIFTY STYLES

1894 SWEEPERETTE 1894

Which is a startling revolution in Carpet Sweeper.

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING OFFER.

Ask the publishers of this paper about our reliability.

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World.

CAUTION—Please write your name and address plainly so as to avoid mistakes.

DEALER: Send for our printed matter. We will make it an object for you to handle this elegant line of Sweeperettes.

The Sweeperette Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NO. 1841.

Bad Blood

and similar eruptions are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of it.

I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood impurity, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I am enjoying the best health I ever knew, having gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me so well. I am feeling quite like a new man.

JOHN S. EDLIE, Government Printer, Washington, D. C. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CLUBBING ANNOUNCEMENT.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Farmers and Gardeners, who are desirous of joining in making the South the most prosperous section of the Union, by developing the new agricultural industries, such as garden seed growing, flower-bud raising, growing sugar, &c., to develop which, we shall offer in promissory form, the best sugar producing, best grown, must read the special articles on these and other new agricultural pursuits which will commence with the regular number of the Progressive South, published at Richmond, Va. The price is only \$1.00 per year, which you can send directly to the office in Richmond, or we will club with it and send you THE ALAMANCE GLEANER and the Progressive South for \$1.75, cash in advance, for both papers one year.

Address: THE GLEANER, Nov. 30, '93, Graham, N. C.

MAGNETIC NERVEINE.

It guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, and all nervous diseases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is sold by all druggists and wholesale and retail druggists.

Leakville Woolen Mills,

LEAKVILLE, N. C.

Are still at the old place and the same old management, and still making the same old goods.

EXCELLENT GOODS

as well as favorably known through this section, and our goods are made up of the best woolen threads and are for Cash.

We Work Woolen Threads and are Cash into Hosiery, Fancy Hosiery, &c. Cannelong, N.C. & elsewhere.

and Yarns, &c., by Telephone. Write for information and samples.

Take your wool to A. B. Date, Agent, Graham, N. C. or give the old leakville address.

LEAKVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Leakville, N. C.

May 10, 1894

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

Can I obtain a Patent? This is a question which every inventor should ask himself. It is a question which every inventor should ask himself. It is a question which every inventor should ask himself. It is a question which every inventor should ask himself.

Present

OUR NEW

SWEEPERETTE

MADE IN FIFTY STYLES

1894 SWEEPERETTE 1894

Which is a startling revolution in Carpet Sweeper.

WE MAKE YOU THE FOLLOWING OFFER.

Ask the publishers of this paper about our reliability.

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CAUTION—Please write your name and address plainly so as to avoid mistakes.

DEALER: Send for our printed matter. We will make it an object for you to handle this elegant line of Sweeperettes.

The Sweeperette Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NO. 1841.

Head of Hair!

I am the North Carolina Agent for

Dr. White's New Hair Grower Treatment

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

It will permanently cure falling of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, postules, or any scalp disease.

It prevents hair turning gray, and restores hair to its original color, and brings a New Growth of Hair on any Bald Head in Earth.

It is the only treatment that will produce these results.

Treatment and results furnished on application.

John M. Coble, at Coble & Thompson's store, is my agent at Graham, N. C.

Respectfully, B. T. LASHLEY, Haw River, N. C.

THE

FONVILLE HOTEL,

GRAHAM, N. C.

We are a NEW FIRM with NEW FURNITURE. We will give the old furniture the same. We will give the old furniture the same. We will give the old furniture the same.

When you call to Graham, remember that you can save a lot of money at the Fonville Hotel.

M. A. S. HAWVERD, Proprietor.

Aug. 2-3.